

soil is a "clear and present danger". The primary mission of CSFA has been the deployment of a ballistic missile defense program for the U.S. and its allies as soon as possible. We believe a nuclear explosion on a large scale would be far more devastating and is a real and credible threat. Common sense, however, dictates that the United States government must counter both threats, a ballistic missile attack and "suitcase terrorism". At the current level of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapon proliferation among countries not bound by a policy of deterrence, we cannot afford to wait on either.

We, therefore, urge Congress to implement a dual-prong strategy to address terrorist threats, whether from ICBMs or suitcase weapons from any source: Deploy ballistic missile defense as soon as technologically possible; Increase funding for the development of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapon detection systems (Wide Area Tracking System); Increase the security of our borders from smugglers of weapons of mass destruction who could use similar modes as drug smugglers, e.g. cars, speedboats, small planes and hidden runways; and, Increase the security in our cities to reduce the threat of terrorist incidences from occurring, whether in planes, trains, buses, cars, subways, ships, buildings, airports.

Unrelated to the article, however, of note, the Clinton Administration's plan for missile defense is based on a purposefully incomplete assessment of the threat of missile attack on American soil, and is a senseless policy of intentional vulnerability, while cutting funding for R & D and deployment to a subsistence level. While the Administration and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Hugh Shelton rely on the Intelligence Community to provide the necessary warning of the development and deployment by a rogue state of an ICBM threat to the U.S., the Rumsfeld Commission pointed out in their recent report that "through unconventional, high-risk development programs and foreign assistance, rogue nations could acquire an ICBM capability in a short time and that the Intelligence Community may not detect it." We were obviously underwarned about India and Pakistan's nuclear testing capabilities. (Inhofe News Release and Heritage Foundation Executive Memo 543 attached.)

Also of note, China produced 6 new CSS-4 ICBMs in the first 4 months of this year and will produce 2 more before relocating its production plant, increasing its nuclear arsenal by one-third, according to Pentagon intelligence officials. All were targeting the United States. The Rumsfeld Commission report stated: "China also poses a threat to the United States "as a significant proliferator of ballistic missiles, weapons of mass destruction and enabling technologies," citing extensive transfers to Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The report also assesses that China is unlikely to reduce its transfers of technologies and experts to nations seeking missiles.

We support the Heritage Foundation's Missile Defense Study Team (Team B) solutions for Congress in acquiring missile defense: Ignore the ABM Treaty, "legally it is dead". (Heritage Foundation Executive Memo No. 543.) Establish a policy for deploying a national missile defense system as soon as technologically possible. (Unfortunately, Senate bill defeated 9/9/98 by one vote.) "Upgrade the Navy's fleet of Aegis cruisers; cost \$3 billion, deployable the fiscal year 2002.

Follow up with deployment of space-based interceptors and space-based lasers." Stop the delay; we do not have 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, these observations are representative of the growing concerns held by

the many Americans paying attention to the topic of national security and terrorism.

Hearings held during the 105th Congress on the topics of ballistic missile defense and small-munitions terrorism have raised legitimate questions which must be resolved by this House. In pursuing such solutions, I commend Ms. Smith's comments to our colleagues. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

IN HONOR OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TWENTY-NINTH STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 28, 1998*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a church in my congressional district, the Twenty-Ninth Street United Methodist Church in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. I am pleased to announce that this year the Twenty-Ninth Street Church celebrates the great achievement of its seventy-fifth anniversary.

The church was started as a Mission Church in 1924 by the Derry Street United Methodist Church. At its beginning, the Twenty-Ninth Street Church had sixty-nine members, one of whom remains an active participant today. Miss Elizabeth Ulrich attends services every Sunday as well as all of the church's social functions.

The year-long anniversary celebration began on February 15, 1998 with a talk by the Reverend G. Edgar Hertzler, the ninety-one year-old Pastor Emeritus of the church. Various activities including choral and social functions, combined worship services with Derry Street Church, and Hobby and Talent Night all build up to a message from Bishop Neil Irons who is slated to conclude the celebration on February 21, 1999. The Twenty-Ninth Street Church chose as its anniversary slogan, "1924—A Mission Church. 1999—A Church with a Mission." This slogan demonstrates the church's progress and development in the seventy-five years since its founding. It is evident to me that the members of the church recognize their strong ties to the past but also look ahead with a great eye to the future to ensure ongoing prosperity.

Let the record reflect that I am proud of the great accomplishments of the Twenty-Ninth Street United Methodist Church on its seventy-fifth anniversary, and that I believe the members of the church should also be proud of themselves. I wish the Twenty-Ninth Street Church continued success and good fortune.

HONORING TONY GALDI

**HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 28, 1998*

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I submitted the following for the RECORD. Thank you, Major General Sinn for your invitation. Today, more than 53 years after his heroic deed, we present the Bronze Star for valor, one of this Nation's highest military honors, to Mr. Tony Galdi.

Our community is proud of Tony, a dedicated family man whose religious faith has given him strength and courage throughout his life. He retired a number of years ago from his family's import business. His days are spent playing chess with friends and pursuing his love of art. Like many who grew up in Brooklyn, Tony still misses the Dodgers but he enjoys watching his new adopted team, the Mets. He is joined today by his wife Delores, their family and close friends. We welcome them all.

Tony's story spans decades and continents, but across these divides friendship and loyalty have endured and have brought us to this moment. In 1943, he was inducted into the Army, trained to be an armored gunner and stationed in Scotland. During the summer of 1944, Corporal Galdi was sent to mainland Europe as part of the thousands of troops who were involved in the Normandy invasion. He spent the summer fighting in the French campaign with General Patton's Third Army. By the year's end, he joined the Ninth Army and had crossed into Germany. It was in Germany that Tony bravely earned today's honor.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stand during times of challenge. On a cold January day in 1945, Corporal Galdi stood poised on the edge of such a challenge and summoned all his mettle and his courage.

Two of Tony's comrades, First Sergeant Jim Hill and Corporal Louis Cristini, went into a mine field to recover a rifle dropped by a soldier killed in action. Minutes after entering the area one of the men triggered a mine, causing a massive explosion. Through the mist and smoke, Corporal Galdi could see that, while both men were still alive, Sergeant Hill's leg had been shattered by the explosion.

On that day in January, Corporal Galdi was alone, from family and home. He had to be scared; his friends were injured and dying. But he vanquished his fear and forged on, not for glory but for a cause larger than himself—the lives of his friends.

In the midst of this bloody chaos, Corporal Galdi took charge and bravely entered the mine field. Taking his life into his own hands, he sprinted 75 yards across a snow covered field that made detection of the mines impossible. He knew that with each step could lie the same fate as Sergeant Hill's or worse—death.

Upon reaching his friends, it was clear that Sergeant Hill was in dire straights. With the assistance of Corporal Cristini, they carried him back to the jeep and rushed him to the nearest field hospital. Sadly, Sergeant Hill died.

Because of who he is, Mr. Galdi never thought to tell this story and no one else thought to report it leaving this heroic act unrewarded. It was not until 1980, after the encouragement of his daughter, that he came forward.

Account after account by the men who served with Corporal Galdi praised his bravery. Sharp Stafford, Staff Sergeant for the battalion, upon recalling Tony's act years later called his deed "an act of heroism." On that day in January, no one doubted that Corporal Galdi deserved one of this nation's highest recognitions. We may all wonder why this has